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MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1906.

People never feet so much like, angels as when they are doing what little good they may.

—HAWTHORNE.

### County Treasurerrs.

County Treasurers.

The Henrico grand jury found that the recent county treasurer had been guilty of no intentional wrong doing, but recommends some enactment to provent further acts, and that his were such as should have caused his removal. Another case of indiscretion. This word has certainly been over worked around Richmond during the past few months. If an official is guilty of some act which would juristify his removal from office can it be said this was done without wrong intent? Is the ordinary official possessed of less discriment between right and wrong than the ordinary member of a grand jury or investigating committee? Is it not time to put a stop to such white washings?—Blackstone Courler. mittee? Is it not time to put a stop to such white washings?—Blackstone

The exact language of the grand jury

"We believe from the evidence before us that the late treasurer had no wrong-ful intent in handling the funds as he did, but on the contrary thought he was eithin his legal rights.

The fault is largely with the system The law provides that each treasurer shall commence to receive taxes on or before the first day of July of each year, or as soon thereafter as he may eceive copies of the commissioners books, and continue to receive the same up to the first day of December there-

of each year, make up a statement of all taxes collected by him, verify the affidavit and forward it to the auditor of public accounts within fifteen days, and at the same time pay into the treasury the amount so collected. Nothing is said, so far as we can find in the code, of the manner in which he shall handle the funds he collects. If he settles with the auditor and treasurer at the This of course, refers to State taxes.

required that treasurers shall settle with the Board of Supervisors and the school boards by the first day of October of each year, and shall, on that date, exhibit to the judge and Commonwealth s attorney the cash, to balance their acif any is due, with the county levy and the county school fund. If the treasurer does this, he has compiled with the law. If he fails to do so, the court. after service of rule, shall suspend the treasurer and appoint a competent person

treasurer to pay in advance the taxes of delinquents and allows him to collect for his own account the penalty. We say the State encourages this practice for it provides in section its that a treasurer may distrain for taxes and auditor of public accounts, and the county authorities, restrictively, at any within one year after the period fixed in section 604 for his final settlement with the auditor of public accounts for State taxes.

the taxes."

To sum up; the treasurer is required to collect the money at stated times and to make settlement at stated times. If he does this he complies with the law and in the mean time he may use the money in any way ... pleases. He may lend it out, or gamble with it, or deposit it in bank and draw interest on it. At least that is our reading of the law and if we are wrong we hope some officer of government will promptly cor-

We do not apologize for the late treas urer of Henrico, but in handling the public fund as though it were his own he seems to have followed the rule and we venture that other county treasurers do likewise. We are charitable enough to believe that Treasurer Todd, had he lived, would have made good the deficit in his accounts.

## \_\_\_\_\_

Resistance to Taxation. Virginians of the 18th century were quick to resist what they considered to be unjust taxation. A striking instance of this, which may not be generally remembered, is related by the historian. Campbell. It occurred during the term of Governor Dinwiddle in the reign of George II., and affords a prejude to the stirring events that were to take place in the struggles of American patriotism against the tyranny of King George III. Mr. Campbell says:

"The Virginians were in the habit of acquiring lands without expense, by tribuated, if they can lay their hands means of a warrant of a survey without a patent. Dinwiddle found a million of unpatented acres thus possessed, and he established, with the advice of the council, a fee of a pistole (equivalent to three dollars and sixty cents), for every seal annexed to a grant. Against this measure the Assembly, in December, 1737, passed strong resolutions, and declared that whoever should pay that fee should be considered a betrayer of the rights of

the people; and they sent the attorney-general, Peyton Randolph, as their agent, o England, with a salary of two thousand pounds, to obtain redress," (Campbell's history of the colony and ancient Dominion of Virginia, p. 455). When we read of the alertness of our ancestors in this regard, we find ourselves the more amazed by the spine submission of succeeding generations to certain taxes for made vigorous resistance to a tax of \$3.60 on a warrant that might cover hundreds how long our people will continue to endure the heavy tax imposed by our pres ent land-laws upon every transfer of land, however, insignificant-a tax that does not go to the Commonwealth by the lawyers who are required to examine our titles for every transfer, no matter how often they have before been examined. This tax is 1 per cent. In Ronnoke, is more or less burdensome in every city of the Commonwealth, and usually amounts to hundreds and some times to thousands of dollars for a single transfer in Southwest Virginia, Why should this perpetual tax by tolerated when the people can be relieved of it by the adoption of the Torren's system of land registration and transfer? We cal attention to the fact that the Torrens bill was defeated by a few lawyers in the inst Legislature. Let the public remen ber this, and let us take care to select men for the next Legislature, pledged to give us the Torrens system, for which

### The Insurance Losses.

our Constitution has made special pro-

The insurance involved in the Chicago fire was about \$100,000,000, and something like one-half of it was defaulted dozens of companies becoming bankrupt It is now estimated that the losses to the insurance companies from the San Francisco fire will be nearly double that sum, yet the companies are getting ready, to pay, and there is no fear that any company will be seriously affected. In the Chicago fire of 1871, only forty ompanies were able to pay their losses in full, while fifty-seven companies went to the wall. The number of companies was 335, but of this total many were so weak as to be unable to face any conflagration. By consolidation and growth. the number is much less to-day, and the ndividual company is far more than proportionately stronger. To-day the companies are figuring on how to pay nuickly, while in 1871 many small concerns were so embarrassed that they

So says the New York Times. It is ar interesting story. It shows how much stronger the country has grown in thirtyfive years. It shows also what improve nents have been made in our insurance methods. It was the Chicago confingration, adds the Times, which taught the underwriters how to prepare for successive conflagrations which cathered in recent years, including the Baltimore fire, and bringing them in good condition to the San Francisco disaster. Combines have their good, as well as their bad, points.

### Poverty and Crime.

"Crime and vice are not the natural consequences of normal human impulses. They are largely if not almost wholly products of environment. Society itself creates the economic condition in which the people live, and the pressure of the is such that men are driven out of their true course as a result of the despair caused by inequality of opportunity and the hopelessness of an unequal struggle More men drink because they are mis erable than are miserable because they drink; and the unfortunates who lead lives of vice do not choose that occupation from natural preference or way wardness of disposition, but are forced to begin and to persist in such lives by the pressure of conditions which make the carning of an honest and adequate livelihood difficult and sometimes

possible." This is the observation of Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, Mr. Johnson does not believe that the whole penalty of society's aggregate sin would be visited upon its weakest sinners, nor that wholesale arrests and indiscriminate fines car do more than harden the lives and condition of those who are driven to vice and crime as a desperate resort,

His idea is that to remove crimes a better than to deal only with effects. That is the principle upon which the Associated Charities of Richmond is operating. It goes after the cause of poverty and seeks to remove it. It seeks to lift the dependent out of his dependency by finding employment for his and so enabling him to support himself. There are some indigent persons who are not able to work and who must depend upon the bounty of others for their support. These must be supported at the public expense; but it is a shame to support in this way a person who is able to work, for we thereby aid and encourage him in his mendicancy, and contribute to his degradation. It is almost as bud as to aid and encourage a drunkard in his drunkenness, or a thief in his pilfering.

## A Word of Warning.

The people are responding linerally to San Francisco's appeal, and millions of dollars are being sent there to relaye distress. It is hard to believe, but as there are men mean enough to rob the dead in the stricken city and others mean enough to trade upon necessity and sell food at exorbitant prices to the hungry, so there are men mean enough to steal a part of the money which is being con-

Crum, a wealthy property owner of San Francisco, reported to the Relief Committee to-day that all her income-bearing property has been destroyed, but that sue had a little money in the banks which she proposed to divide equally with the Relief Committee. She, therefore, subscribed \$10,000 to the relief fund. Isn't that a parallel to the "widow's

mite" story in Holy Writ? "Jerrum K. Jerrum says: 'You can' can't. Neither can C. B. Loomis, for

that matter."-Richmond Times-Dispatch. But C. B. can be a heap funnier all the time than Jerry can,-Norfolk Land-

smith is to be brought to the United States from Europe, at a salary of \$1,200 a night. He will make a splendid leader in the "anvil cherus."

Castro is coming to see us, but fortunately none but a native can be Presi-

Gorky is writing his impressions of America. Some of us have already writ-

Richmond gas is a serious problem, and yet most of us make light of it.

### Why Delay in Giving Richmond Pure Milk?

before Professor Sedgwick gave

Even before Professor Sedgwick gave his lecture on municipal sanitation avid showed the important part played by milk in a city's health, it was a matter of common knowledge that Richmond's milk supply was far from satisfactory.

The publication of Dr. E. C. Levy's paper on milk in yesterday's Times-Dispatch still further emphasized the need for immediate action. If this were a case for private enterprise the facts would demand and receive immediate attention. Private citizens have helped already, and stand prepared to help again, but if the conditions are to be radically changed and permanently improved the matter must be taken in hand by the city. We have done many things well in this town and we have been able to meet and deal with any condition that has heretofore arisen in our city.

There is no doubt that a city that well.

deal with any condition that has heretofore arisen in our city.

There is no doubt that a city that nret
the destruction of the evacuation can
successfully settle the problem of pure
milk. The sole question is, "When will
we begin?"

There can be but one answer, "At
once." It will cost very little to pay for
a bacteriologist who can test milk-regularly. Such knowledge is absolutely
necessary. Without it we will continue to
stumble along in the dark, bitt under
complete reports the public at least will
not be exposed to the peril of impure
milk.

milk.

This is a primarily and unavoidable municipal duty. It should be met at once; to delay means unaccessary deaths—and that should be reason

### The Road Law.

Commenting on some remarks of ourse concerning the Sims road law, the Louisa Enterprise says:

This is right to the point. No man is better informed about roads than Judge Sims. When a farmer boy he has hauled heavy loads over them. This gives him practical knowledge of the roads. Then, as a business min with his property interests and home in the county, he has made a study of the roads of our county and the best and most economical way to improve them, so that in time if we bear and work right we can hope to have what we must if our county is to forge forward and keep pace with the other counties and roads. Then, in roads, as in other things, the hest is in the end the cheapest. Of course, our county cannot have first-class highways at once, or even in years, but by all means let us slart on the right basis and the improvements we do make let them be of so substantial a nature that those same improvements will not have to be made over again each year.

If each year what money we could spend on roads was expended on permanent improvement, then each year we would be a little gearer the goal of good roads and our county lands would be devery farmer, when he realized this, as well as the saving in wear and tear on his teum and vehicles and the added advantages of being at all seasons able to market his produce, would gladly pay his road tax. This has invariably been the results of good roads elsewhere, and would certainly work the same in Louisa, as we are no exception to the general rule. Commenting on some remarks of ours

### Current Opinion

Petersburg Park. Grand Army posts all over the country are now by resolutions imploring the government to establish a national park at Petersburg, Va. They claim that there is no place in the world where a national park ought to be more than at Petersburg. The study of the history of The civil war, in order to determine which point of all others was the most strategic position, will demonstrate that that point was Petersburg. It was so considered at the outset of the war by McClellan. Butler's plans were also approved, and would have been successful in capturing Petersburg and Richmond but for his being "bottled up." General Grant wrote from Vicksburg that the way to capture Richmond was by the backdoor-Petersburg. He demonstrated the fact himself later, by trying to capture the Richmond was by the backdoor—Petersburg. He demonstrated the fact hinsellater, by trying to capture it in every other why, and was only successful after adopting the original plan of McClellan. He knew that when Petersburg should fall Richmond also would be captured, and the Confederacy ended. For this reason, and by the process of attrition, he centered the whole power of the North, in men and resources, at Petersburg—the last ditch of the Confederacy. Here he built a steam railrond of fifteen or twenty miles, which is, I believe, the only instance in history where a steam railrond was built on a battlefeld. No such mine in history, utilizing 8,000 pounds of powder, had ever before been attempted as at the "Crater." Sherman's army joined Grant at Petersburg, and it is estimated that \$60,000 Federal troops were emaged at this point at one time or another. There were theteen piched battless and ordinary battless day and sight for nearly a year. There were more troops engaged, more States represented, and a greater loss in the same period of time, than in any other engagement of the war. time, than in any other engagement of the war. Notwithstanding all these facts, and the

accumulation of numerous incleans connected with Petersburg, there has not been established a national park there, where the very first would be expected. Thousands of people every year visit the battlefield, and even foreigners have been sent to study the lessons of warfare.—Grand Army Journal.

## Birthday Party,

Birthday Farty.

Mr, and Mrs. G. P. Perdue gave a delightful social Monday evening in honor of their sister, Miss Florence Carter, of Hanover. Games were indulged in end heautiful music rendered by Miss Dinaple Moore, Miss Honrietta Danea and Mr. Elle Gill. At 11:30 o'clock refreshments were served. The dining-room was beautifully decorated in paims and cut flowers.

# Rhymes for To-Day

The Muck-Rackersi

"What are the bugles blowing for?" said
Lawson-on-Parade.
"To turn us out to them us out," D.
Grafiam Phillips said.
"What makes you look so white?" said Lawson-on-Parade.
"I'm dreadin what I've got to hear," J.
Lincoln Steffens said.
They're exposin' the exposers; it would
make your hair turn gray
To reflect on what will come when they
expose, each expose,
When they find a newer frenzy or a
treason every day—
They're exposin' the exposers in the
mornin."

What makes Charles Russell breathe

"What makes Charles Russell breathe so 'ard?" asked Lewson-on-Parade.
"It's bitter cole, it's bitter cole," U. Junble Sinclair said.
"What makes Miss Tarbell look so faint?" said Lawson-on-Parade.
"A touch of sun, a touch of sun," S. Hopkins Adams said.
They're exposin' the exposers, they are callin' of 'em down.
They are huntin' of 'em helly from New York to Packin'town.
They will chuck 'em in a lake o' link an' let 'em swim or drown—
They're exposin' the exposers in the mornin."

'I started all this bloomin' row," said

"I started all this bloomin' row," said Lawson-on-Parade.
"I think Miss Tarbell saw it first," Rex Beach rose up and said.
"What's all that noise that shakes the ground?" asked Lawson-on-Parade.
"It's Toddy Roosevelt's muck-rake speech," a pale reformer said.
They're exposin' the exposers, there is trouble in the air.
There are Folks and Hadleys coming from concealment everywhere.
And they'll all write stuff, and talk, too, when they've got the time to spare—They're exposin' the exposers in the mornin'.

-W. D. Nesbit, in New York Times.

## Merely Joking.

Wouldn't Take It .- Caller: "Poetry Is n gift." Editor: "Not here, You'll have to pay advertising rates to get this stuff in."—Chicago Daily News.

Not Bad.—"Charley looked very sick when he returned from the races," said young Mrs. Torkins. "What was the trouble?" "He said his system was out of order."—Washington Star.

His Mistake.—Polite Floorwalker:
"What can we show you to-day, lady?"
Mrs. Finnicky: "For goodness sake, my
man, don't call me 'lady!" Polite Floorwalker: "Excuse me; I see now that I
was mistaken."—Cleveland Leader.

The Trouble With Jimpson.—"I believe Jimpson would share his last dollar with a friend." "Yes, but did you ever catch him when he had one?"—Milwaukee

to injure me." "How do you know that, madam?" "Because he looked at me so hard." "That is no evidence, madam, of

An Oversight .-- Mr. Gardner: dear, how are the tomatoes you planted?"
Mrs. Gardner: "Oh! John, I'm afraid
we'll have to buy what we need, this yenr." Mr. Gardner: "Why, how's that, Mary." Mrs. Gardner: "I recollected to-day that when I did the planting. I for-got to open the cans!"—Puck.

## THIS DAY INHISTORY April 23d.

Name Day, St. George. Sun rises at 5:18, sets at 8:42. 1016—Ethelred II., King of England,

lished by Steele, Addison and Swi 1795-Warren Hastings acquitted after trial of seven years. His crime, as charged by the House of Commons to the peers, was maladministration in India.

1808-Murat, at the head of 40,000 French

solders, taking advantage of a faction among the people, entered Madrid and took possession of it. 1809—Battle of Ratisbon. The Austrians were driven out, leaving cannon, bag-gage and prisoners in the hands of

1810-Fort Matagorda, having been re uated by the British, in consequence of which the French were enabled to hombard Cadiz; 500 officers and 900

men fell into the analysis the French.

1844—A personal encounter took place in the House of Representatives of the United States between two of the members, Mr. White, of Kentucky, and Mr. Rathbun, of New York. Rough words passed, which were followed with blows. Another person named Moore, not a member, attempting to interfere, and being repulsed, fired a pistol at the member who thrust him back, and the built seriously injured one of the officers of the House, 1874—John A. Logan declared President Grant crowded "more dunned nonsense" into his message on the currency question than had ever been condensed into the same space."

1884—The New York Republican State Convention elected delegates at large who were oposed to President Chester A. Arthur and James G. Blaine.

1894—President Cleveland warned "Coxey's army" to keep guiside of Washington. 44-A personal encounter took place

Divorce Laws,
Now that the subject of divorce is
attracting unusual attention, by reason
of a late decision of the United States of a late decision of the United States Supreme Court, it seems timely to pub-lish resolution adopted recently by the "National Congress on Uniform Divorce Laws." The Congress sat in Washing-ton, and the Virginia delegates were Judge A. A. Phlegar, Mayor R. T. Bar-ton and Mr. John Garland Pollard. The resolution follow: resolution follow: I. AS TO FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

1. It is the sense of the Congress that no Federal divorce law is feasible, and that all efforts to secure the passage of a constitutional amendment—a necessary prerequisite—would be fulle.

II. AS TO STATE LEGISLATION.

1. All suits for divorce should be brought and prosecuted only in the State where the plaintiff or the defendant had

where the plaintiff or the defendant had a bona fide residence.

2. When the courts are given cognizative of suits where the plaintiff was domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction at the time the cause of complaint arose, it should be insisted that relief will not be given unless the cause of divorce was included among those recognized in such foreign dendelle.

was included among the tecographic such foreign donicile.

When the courts are given cognizance of suits where the defendant was domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction at the time the cause of complaint arose, it should be insisted that relief by absolute divorce will not be given unless the

cause of diorce was included among those recognized in such forcign domicile. 8. Where jurisdiction for absolute di-corce depends upon the residence of the dence should be required on the part of Sinte demicile since the cause of divorce

Where jurisdiction for absolute divorce Where jurisdiction for fassing a two-ce depends upon the residence of the defendant, not less than two years' residence should be required on the part of the defendant who has changed his or her State domicile since the cause of division areas.

4, An innocent and injured party, hus-4. An innocent and injured party, hus-band or wife, seeking a divorce, should not be compelled to ask for a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, but should be allowed, at his or her option, at any time, to apply for a divorce from bed and board. Therefore, divorces a mensa should be retained where already existing, and provided for in State where no such ights exist.

5. The causes of divorce existing legislative enactment may be classed into groups that would be approved by the common consent of all the communithe common consent of all the communi-ties represented in this Congress, or at least substantially so. These causes should be restricted to offenses by one party to the marriage contract against the other of so serious a character as to defeat objects of the marital relation; to defeat objects of the marital relation; and they should never be left to the discretion of a court, but in all cases should be clearly and specifically enumerated in the statute, Uniformity in this branch of the law is much to be desired; but the evils arising from diverse causes in the different States will be very greatly abated if migratory diverses are prohibited.

Creek, just north of the city, thus opening a great boulevard extending forty
miles along the east bank of the river as
far as Peckskill. This road will be a
suitable companion to the similar highmay planned to run along the western
bank of the river, some thirty-five miles,
from Fort Lee to Stony Point. The construction of this second thoroughtare
awaits the passage of a bill now pending
in the Legislature at Albany to permit
the Palisades Commission to acquire land
for the purpose and also to preserve the
upper palisades, which stone quarrymen
are rapidly blasting away. If the bill
is passed and the scenic features of the
American Rhine protected, New York
will have an approach from the north
unrivalled in beauty.

The Gorky Incident 6. While the following causes for annulment of the marriage contract, for di-vorce from the bonds of matrimony, and for legal separation or divorce a mensa seem to be in accordance with the legis lation of a large number of American States, the Congress, desiring to see the States, the Congress, casting to see the number of causes reduced rather than increased, recommends that no additional causes should be recognized in any State; and in those States where causes are restricted, no change is called for; The Gorky Incident. The Gorky Incident.

The Gorky Incident in New York was not without its amusing features, and now Father Knickerhocker is enjoying a bit of a laugh at himself. As soon as the Russian revolutionist, representative of the red cup, landed, a good part of the local beauty and chivniry made a lion of him, as they had done before in the A .- Causes for Annulment of the Mar-

A.—Causes for Annulment of the Mar-rlage Contract:
1. Impotency.
2. Consanguinity and affinity, properly limited.
3. Existing marriage.
4. Fraud, force or coordion.
5. Insanity, unknown to the other party.
B.—Causes for Divorce—a. v. m.;
1. Adultery.
2. Bigamy.

Bigamy.
 Conviction of crime in certain classes

r cases. 4. Intolerable cruelty. 5. Wilful desertion for two years. 6. Habitual drunkenness. C.—Causes for Legal Separation, or Di

vorce, n. m.;
1. Adultery,
2. Intolerable cruelty.

2. Intolerable cruelty.
3. Wilful desertion for two years.
4. Hopeless insanity of husband.
5. Habitual drunkenness.
7. If conviction for crime should be made a cause for diverce, it should be required that such conviction has been followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years, or in case of indeterminate sentence, one year; and that such conviction has been the result of trial in some one of the States of the Union, or in a Federal Court, or in some one of the countries or courts subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, or in some foreign country granting a trial by jury, followed by an equally long term of imprisonment.

S. A decree should not be granted a.

S. A decree should not be granted a 9. In these States where describen is cause for divorce, it should never be re-

cognized as a cause unless it is wilful and is persisted in for a period of lat least two years.

10. A divorce should not be granted unless the defendant has been given full and fair opportunity by notice brought home to him to have his day in court, when his residence is known or can be ascertained.

11. Any one named as co-respondent should in all cases be given an opportunity to intervene.

12. Hearings and trials should always be before the court, and not before any delegated representative of it; and in all uncontested divorce cases, and in any other divorce case where the court may deem it necessary or proper, a disinterested attorney should be assigned by the court, actively to defend the case.

13.—A decree should not be granted unless the cause is shown by affirmative proof, aside from any admissions on the part of the respondent.

art of the respondent.

14. A decree dissolving the marriage tie

so completely as to purmit the re-mar-ringe of either party should not become operative until the lapse of a reasonable time after hearing or trial upon the mer-its of the case. The Wisconsin, Illinois and California rule of one year is recom-

during coverture be bastardized, except-ing where they are the offspring of biga-mous marriages or the impossibility of access by the husband has been proved. 16. Each State should adopt a statute embodying the principle contained in the Massachusetts Act, which is as follows— "It am inhabitant of this Commonwealth "If an inhabitant of this Commonwealt, "If an inhabitant of this Commonweatth goes into another State or country to obtain a divorce for a cause which occurred here while the parties resided here, or for a cause which would not authorize a divorce by the laws of this Commonwealth, a divorce so obtained shall be of no force or effect in this Commonwealth."

17. Fraud or collusion in obtaining or attempting to obtain divorces should be made statutory crimes by the criminal

### Return of Marriage Licenses.

Return of Marriage Licenses.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—A note in your paper some time ago relative to the return of marriage licenses to the clerks of courts does an injustice to the ministers of the State. I have waited for some one else to correct this mistake, but seeing nothing in answer I arise to protest against such wholesale accusation. This note stated that the ministers had been derelled that the ministers had been derelled in duty and disregarded a plain statute of the State in failing to fill out and return the licenses. In proof of the statement the writer cited a number of counties in which no marriages had occurred for some time past, or else the ministers had been guilty of the above charge. But the writer added, toward the close and in a seemingly doubtful strain as to possibility, that the clerks might have fajled to make the specif.

Tazewell county is mentioned amongst the counties that I have returned to the Clerk of Tazewell county from seven to ten marriage licenses in the last year and a half, and I am persuaded that syear and a half, and I am persuaded that syear and a half, and I am persuaded that syear and a half, and I am persuaded that several other ministers have done a like thing. I cannot speak for the Clerk of Tazewell county, save to say that he is a splendid man and is liked by his people as a Clerk.

The note referred to was nucleading and calculated to place the ministers of the Mate on the roil of law-breakers, when such a statement.

Lastly, would it not be well to investigate before making such a broadside charge against a class of clizens whose law-abiding record is equal to the best Respectfully.

Graham, Va. J. W. B. SHULER.

LUMBER Largest Stock.
Lowest Prices.
Quick Deliveries. Largest Stock. Woodward & Son, 320 S. 9th St.

# GOTHAM PLANNING MAMMOTH CARNIVAL

Will Celebrate Hudson-Fulton Anniversaries In 1909. Interest In President's Muck-Rake Speech. Millionaires Finding Ancestors.

Millionaires Finding Ancestors.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, 'April 22.—Measures are boing taken to insure a mammoth celebration in 1900 of the combined anniversaries of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson, who sailed up the river in the Half Moon in 1908, and the salling of the first steamboat, the Clerimont, with which Robert Fulton startied the farmers along the river when it paddled laboritously up in 1808. A measure now before Governor Higgins for signature incorporates the Hudson-Fulton celebration will include a great military parade, and the greatest marisa carnival ever seen in New York, in which between 2,000 and 3,000 vessels of all classes, from great battleships to little gasoline launches, will participate. Incidental to the celebration will be the building of a memorial bridge over historical Spuyten Duyvillag a great boulevard extending fortymiles along the cast bank of the river as defined and the greatest marisa carnival cere seen in New York, in which between 2,000 and 3,000 vessels of all classes, from great battleships to little gasoline launches, will participate. Incidental to the celebration will be the building of a memorial bridge over historical Spuyten Duyvillag a great boulevard extending fortymiles along the cast bank of the river as defined and the greatest builters are given to some control of the society, in took just ambulance of the society, it took just ambulance to get there. Numerous similar instances are given to discover the society and the residency and the management. Choined Afred Wagstaff is miles along the east bank of the river as defined and the greatest sea to the commission of the commission of the commission of the commission of the control of the commission of the first the dose, and the prevention of the control of the contr Protection of Animals.

If the dogs, cats, horses and other domestic animals of New York could read the news, it is probable that they would have joined a great chorus of celebration during the past week, for John P. Haines, for many years, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has at last resigned. The trouble with Mr. Haines was that the society under him apparently never did anything. The instance is related of a dog found in the street by a woman member of the society and taken to her home, where she telephoned for the ambulance of the society. It took just six days for the ambulances are given to demonstrate the incapacity of the managiment, foblonel Afred Wagstaff is now land, and the presidency has been offered to Licitemant-General Adna R. Chaffee, who retired recently as Chief. Army. It is believed that General Chaffee can devise a system whereby an ambulance can be got to a sick dog in less than six days.

The old-fashioned assembly at the old Astor House this week, at which local fashionables danced the mazourkas and minutes of sixty-odd years ago, clothed in the knee-breeches and hoop-skirts of their grandfaddles and grandmothers, re-called the days when old New York was young. The plain old gray-stone hotel on lower Broadway was the palatial hosyoung. The plain old gray-stone hotel on lower Broadway was the paintial hostelry of the metropolls and the center of social life of the town. Democratic Presidents up to the time of Buchanan had rooms there. But this centre has now moved over three miles up Broadway had Longacre Square usurps the honors of Postoffice Square usurps the honors of Postoffice Square. The old Astor House looks very small and shabby now in comparison with such a paince as the new \$7.00.000 Hotel Astor uptown, and its antiquity is accentuated by the towering office building that have grown up around it. At the assembly on Wednesday night the dancers refreshed themselves with "Governor Clinton Punch," made after a famous recipe handed down through several generations. There were present one or two veterans of the old time, who, drinking, recalled sadly that the ancient wine list of the hotel contained champagne at \$2 a quart, old recover. the ancient wine list of the hotel contain-ed champagne at \$2 a quart, old re-serve Madeira, \$2.50; old port, \$2. The spirit of the forties may be revived for a night in New York, but the old prices will never come again.

### Locating Ancestors.

paper limelight, and the leisurely thousand and one who have nothing more serious to do than cry hurrah to every little here, all flocked to Gorky's apartments and sang hymns of praise to the new lion. Enthusiastic women (many of whom won distinction in 1898 making fudge and ince handkerchiefs for the dear soldlers in Cuba), feted "Mme. Gorky" amid unprecedented consumption of marshmallows and tee cream. Enough public dinners were planned ahead in honor of Gorky to feed all the hungry peasants of Russia, Revolution became Gotlam's sturdy Democratic American-ism dearly loves a pedigree and undoubted-ly there is much local gratification over the fact that some metroplitan millio-naries, after vigorous probing at the roots of their family trees, have dis-covered that they date tack several cen-turies. Mrs. George J. Gould, nee King-don, after much delving, finds that the don, after much delving, finds that the Kingdon family dates back to the twelfth century when they were lords of the manor in the parish of Quethicek, Cornwall, England. Mrs. Gould is so pleased that she is having a book printed about it for distribution among her friends. Also John D. Rockefeller has uncarthed Also John D. Rockereller has meartness andequate ancestors. According to current reports, he has found that he is descended on one side, from "the famous De Rocquefelles, of France," and on an-De Rocquereiles, of France, and on air-other, from a sturdy but poor Quaker, "six feet two in his stockings," who came over from England with William Fenn, New York is pleased, but at the same time fervently hopes that these things will not send up the price of

## East Side Parade.

many and various. Scarcely less interest has been aroused over the section of the speech in which the President referred to the proposed law for a government superintendence over interstate commerce, "this superintendence and control not to be exercised in a spirit of malevolence toward the men who have created wealth, but with the firm purpose both to do justice to them and to see that they in their turn do justice to the public at large." By local commercial interests this is assumed to mean that the President is not unfavorable to conservative legislation and following it have come reports from Washington that the President looks with a friendly eye on the Simmons amendment, which, up to the present time has not achieved much public notice, provides for adequate court review, together with suspension of the orders of the commission pending appeal, provided that the railroads institute proceedings for such suspension within fifteen days of Though the Easter parade on Fifth Avenue was greatly marred by the rain, rain could not wither nor custom stale the great Eastside parade which annually bourgeons along Grand Street. --osey, the lawyer, president of the Essex Market Bar Association, conspicious in a flowing old rose tie, and carrying the black-thorn cane presented to him by his Irish clients, led the procession, followed by Stitch McCarthy, the only Irish push-cart peddler on the Eastside, and the buxon wife McCarthy recently married, Joe Levy, the Duke of Essex Street, was attired in an orange and black sweater white duck trousers, and a Kreen attired in an orange and black sweater over white duck trousers, and a green cap, the gift of Hon. Dinny Sullivan of the great Sullivan clan. Cther Eastside notables, were out in force, with their wives marvellously arrayed and gilttering with diamonds. The parade was reviewed by a number of Tammany poli-

Virginia Editors

Views of the

case of Prince Louis of Battenberg and Prince Henry of Prussia, representatives

of hereditary sovereignty. Gotham's lit-erary respectables, socialist millionaires,

club women, persons whose social posi-tion depended on keeping in the news-paper limelight, and the leisurely thou-

East Side. Broadway dandles took to puffing Russian digarettes, and the de-

mand for vodka in the palace hotels began to worry the champagne agents. Then, suddenly, it was discovered that "Mme. Gorky" was not Mrs. Gorky after

"Mme. Gorky" was not Mrs. Gorky after all. 'This, like Napoleon's famous whift of grapeshot, which ended the French

Revolution, suddenly ended our amateur revolutionists. Exit William Dean How-

revolutionists. Exit William Dean How-ells and Illerary respectables; exit J. G. Phelps-Stokes and socialist millionaires; exit scandalized club ladies and marsh-mallow-cating legions; the series of revo-lutionary literary dinners collapses, and the Lion skulks to cover. Only the cater-

New York, the haunt of the billionaire, has been hot with discussion this week over that portion of the President's "Muck-Rake" speech devoted to the

proposition to limit great fortunes, over which the opinions expressed have been many and various. Scarcely less inter-est has been aroused over the section of

President's Speech.

Stock Protection.

Judgo White rendered a decision this week in the appeal case of J. M. Crawford vs. Board of Supervisors, which sets a precedent for the Board of Supervisors, and means that this board must pay for all stock bitten and killed as a result of mad-dogs.—Antherst New Era.

Our Debt to Mr. Towne,

The people of Virginia owe Congressman Towne, of New York, a vote of thanks for his magnificent speech in favor of the Jamestown appropriation. Viewed simply as an oration it was a chaste, erudite, scholarly and instructive deliverance. It would pay every Virginia boy to read that speech, simply for the information he would get out of it, concerning the sreat exposition which is to take place in honor of the strice in favor of Jamestown in 1907. It was an event frausth with more historic signalicance than any which has preceded it or followed it, except, perhaps, the discovery of the new world itself. Mr. Towne's graceful tribute to Virginia in particular, and the whole South in general, will serve to endear him to our people, while his healthy views upon the question of indicate that they must either own social and political problems in her own way and time, without Northern interference, bespeak him a man of sound sense and generous spirit.—North-The people of Virginia owe Congressman Towne, of New York, a vote of thanks for his magnificent speech in favor of the Jamestown appropriation. Viewed simply as an oration it was a chaste, crudite, scholarly and instructive deliverance. It would pay every Virginia boy to read that speech, simply for the information he would get out of it, concerning the great exposition which is to take place in honor of the settlement of Jamestown in 1907. It was an ovent fraught with more historic significance than any which has preceded it or followed it, except, perhaps, the discovery of the new world itself. Mr. Towne's graceful tribute to Virginia in particular, and the whole South in general, will serve to endear him to our people, while his healfly views upon the question of allowing the South to settle her own social and political problems in her own way and time, without Northern interference, bespeak him a man of sound sense and generous spirit. Northern Neck News.

## Our Next President.

If the South is to aspire to this honor we believe it would do so with much hetter chances for success in selecting a munifike Bailey, of Texas, or Braxton, of Virginia, against whom no sectional feeling could properly be placed. Nonlipate a veteran of the civil war and during the campaign the entire war will have to be fought over again.—Hampton Monitor,

### Wasn't It a Shame.

The circus did not materialize last Monday. The outfit arrived here in due season, but the advance agent seems not to have reckoned with the corporation tax question, and when the managers found

it was necessary to put up \$25 to pay the corporation license tax, they folded their tents like the Arabs and did not give any exhibition, not even a street much to the disappointment of the "boys."—Mannssas Journal.

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